
**Water quality — Determination of
turbidity —**

**Part 1:
Quantitative methods**

Qualité de l'eau — Détermination de la turbidité —

Partie 1: Méthodes quantitatives

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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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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 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Physical, chemical and biochemical methods*.

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

ISO 7027 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Water quality — Determination of turbidity*:

— *Part 1: Quantitative methods*

The following part is under preparation:

— *Part 2: Semi-quantitative methods*

Introduction

Measurements of turbidity can be affected by the presence of dissolved light-absorbing substances (substances imparting colour). Such effects can be minimized, however, by performing measurements at wavelengths greater than 800 nm. Only carbon black and a blue colour, which can be found in certain polluted waters, slightly affects measurements of turbidity in this region of the spectrum. Air bubbles can also interfere with measurements, but such interference can be minimized by careful handling of the samples.

It is to be investigated whether and to what extent, particular problems will require the specification of additional marginal conditions.

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