SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 15799:2026

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Kakovost tal - Navodilo za ekotoksikološko karakterizacijo tal in talnih materialov (ISO/DIS 15799:2025)

Soil quality - Guidance on the ecotoxicological characterization of soils and soil materials (ISO/DIS 15799:2025)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Anleitung zur ökotoxikologischen Charakterisierung von Böden und Bodenmaterialien (ISO/DIS 15799:2025)

Qualité du sol - Lignes directrices relatives à la caractérisation écotoxicologique des sols et des matériaux de type sol (ISO/DIS 15799:2025)

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ICS:

13.080.99	Drugi standardi v zvezi s kakovostjo tal	Other standards related to soil quality

oSIST prEN ISO 15799:2026 **en,fr,de**

DRAFT International Standard

ISO/DIS 15799

Soil quality — Guidance on the ecotoxicological characterization of soils and soil materials

Qualité du sol — Lignes directrices relatives à la caractérisation écotoxicologique des sols et des matériaux du sol

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Biological characterization*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 15799:2019), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— standardized forms of recommended test systems in Annex A have been amended and updated (e.g. ISO 20130 was included and ISO 7346 was deleted).

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.

Introduction

Most of the existing ecotoxicological test methods (biotests) that are being internationally harmonized were developed to describe the ecotoxic potential of a test substance when added to a soil/soil material. These methods can be used with some modifications for the ecotoxicological characterization of soils and soil materials with respect to their function depending on the intended use. For substances with properties resulting in toxic effects, biotests are a complement to conventional chemical analysis. Results from chemical analysis can be used for ecotoxicological assessments based on information on the substances identified, including properties of the chemicals, e.g. their bioaccumulation potential. This information is often scarce (if it exists at all) and it does not include possible interactions (synergy/antagonism) between chemicals and the complex soil matrix. Furthermore, an exhaustive identification and quantification of substances is impractical. Therefore, ecotoxicological testing of soils can be used for investigating the potential toxicity of complex chemical mixtures. The extrapolation from laboratory tests to field conditions requires adequate consideration of important environmental factors within the test conditions and the selection of suitable ecotoxicological parameters.