Vee kvaliteet. Värvuse analüüs ja määramine (ISO 7887:2011)

Water quality - Examination and determination of colour (ISO 7887:2011)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 7887:2011 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 7887:2011 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 7887:2011 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 7887:2011.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 15.12.2011.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 15.12.2011.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 13.060.60

Võtmesõnad: color, determination, quality, tests, water, water tests,

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 7887

December 2011

ICS 13.060.60

Supersedes EN ISO 7887:1994

English Version

Water quality - Examination and determination of colour (ISO 7887:2011)

Qualité de l'eau - Examen et détermination de la couleur (ISO 7887:2011)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Untersuchung und Bestimmung der Färbung (ISO 7887:2011)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 December 2011.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Ref. No. EN ISO 7887:2011: E

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 7887:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147 "Water quality" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 230 “Water analysis” the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 7887:1994.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 7887:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 7887:2011 without any modification.

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WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

IMPORTANT — It is absolutely essential that tests conducted in accordance with this International Standard be carried out by suitably qualified staff.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies four different methods, designated A to D, for the examination of colour.

The previously most employed method for assessment of water colour in water treatment plants, limnological surveys, etc. was based on the hexachloroplatinate scale (Reference [1]). Methods C and D are harmonized with this traditional procedure (References [2][3]).

Method A involves examination of apparent colour by visually observing a water sample in a bottle. This gives only preliminary information, for example for use in field work. Only the apparent colour can be reported.

Method B involves determination of the true colour of a water sample using optical apparatus and is applicable to raw and potable water and to industrial water of low colour. A subclause on interferences is included.

Method C involves determination of the true colour of a water sample using optical apparatus for comparison with hexachloroplatinate concentration at wavelength, $\lambda = 410$ nm. A subclause on interferences is included.

Method D involves determination of colour by visual comparison with hexachloroplatinate standard solutions and can be applied to raw and drinking water. A subclause on interferences is included.

Methods A and B are appropriate if the colour hue of the sample differs from the hue of the matching solution.

NOTE 1 Under certain circumstances, strongly coloured water samples require dilution before examination or determination. However, this can alter the physical-chemical conditions leading to a change in colour.

NOTE 2 An internal quality control procedure for all methods specified in this International Standard is given in Annex A. Precision data are given in Annex B.

When stating the result, the procedure used (methods A to D) is also recorded.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 5667-3, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Preservation and handling of water samples*

ISO 10523, *Water quality — Determination of pH*

