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Water quality — Determination of suspended solids by filtration through glass-fibre filters

*Qualité de l'eau — Dosage des matières en suspension par filtration sur
filtre en fibres de verre*



Reference number
ISO 11923:1997(E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 11923 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Physical, chemical and biochemical methods*.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

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Water quality – Determination of suspended solids by filtration through glass-fibre filters

1 Scope

This International Standard describes a method for the determination of suspended solids in raw waters, waste waters and effluents by filtration through glass-fibre filters. The lower limit of the determination is approximately 2 mg/l. No upper limit has been established.

NOTE 1 Water samples are not always stable, which means that the content of suspended solids depends on storage time, means of transportation, pH value and other factors. Results obtained with unstable samples need to be interpreted with caution.

Floating oil and other immiscible organic liquids will interfere (see annex B).

Samples containing more than approximately 1 000 mg/l of dissolved solids can require special treatment (see 8.6).

NOTE 2 The result of the determination depends to some extent on the type of filter used, see 5.2. It is therefore necessary that the type of filter be specified.

NOTE 3 The size distribution of particles in different water samples can vary widely. Therefore there is no correlation between results obtained with filters of different pore diameter, and no conversion factor can be given for the conversion of results obtained with one type of filter to another.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5667-2:1991, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques*

ISO 6107-2:—¹⁾, *Water quality — Terminology — Part 2.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1 suspended solids: Solids removed by filtration or centrifuging under specified conditions [ISO 6107-2:1989, 4.24.3].

3.2 dissolved solids: The substances remaining, after filtration and evaporation to dryness of a sample, under specified conditions [ISO 6107-2:1989, 4.24.1].

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 6107-2:1989)