

**Vee kvaliteet. Hõljuvaine määramine. Läbi klaaskiudfiltr
filtreerimise meetod**

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

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 872:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 872:2005 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 30.03.2005 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 872:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 872:2005.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 30.03.2005 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>This document 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 about 2 mg/l. No upper limit has been established. 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 circumstances. Results obtained with unstable samples need to be interpreted with caution.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This document 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 about 2 mg/l. No upper limit has been established. 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 circumstances. Results obtained with unstable samples need to be interpreted with caution.</p>
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Võtmesõnad: filtreerimine, filtrid, hõljuvaine, keemiline analüüs, klaaskiud, kvaliteet, puhastatud heitveed, reovesi, sisalduse määramine, veetestid, vesi

English version

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

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

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung suspendierter Stoffe -
Verfahren durch Abtrennung mittels Glasfaserfilter

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 December 2004.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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Foreword

This document (EN 872:2005) has been prepared by 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 August 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2005.

This document supersedes EN 872:1996.

WARNING — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document 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.

The evacuation of large glass vessels can cause dangerous implosions if the vessel is damaged by scratches etc. It should be ensured that the relevant safety precautions have been observed.

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

1 Scope

This document 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 about 2 mg/l. No upper limit has been established.

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 circumstances. Results obtained with unstable samples need to be interpreted with caution.

Floating oil and other immiscible organic liquids will interfere (see Annex A).

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

NOTE 1 The result of the determination depends to some extent on the type of filter used (5.2). It is therefore recommended that the type of filter is specified.

NOTE 2 The size distribution of particles in different samples can vary widely. Therefore there is no correlation between results obtained with filters of different pore width 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 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.

EN 25667-2:1993, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques* (ISO 5667-2:1991).

EN ISO 5667-3, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Guidance on the preservation and handling of samples* (ISO 5667-3:2003).

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

suspended solids

solids removed by filtration under specified conditions

3.2

dissolved solids

substances remaining, after filtration and evaporation to dryness of a sample, under specified conditions

[4.25.1 of ISO 6107-2:1997]

4 Principle

Using a vacuum or pressure filtration apparatus the sample is filtered through a glass fibre filter. The filter is then dried at $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and the mass of the residue retained on the filter is determined by weighing.