

VEE KVALITEET. PROOVIVÕTT. OSA 1:
PROOVIVÕTUPLAANIDE KOOSTAMISJUHENDID JA
PROOVIVÕTUMEETODID

Water quality - Sampling - Part 1: Guidance on the
design of sampling programmes and sampling
techniques (ISO 5667-1:2023)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 5667-1:2023 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 5667-1:2023 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 5667-1:2023 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 5667-1:2023.
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 and Accreditation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 05.04.2023.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 05.04.2023.
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ICS 13.060.45

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of sampling programmes and sampling techniques (ISO
5667-1:2023)

Qualité de l'eau - Échantillonnage - Partie 1:
Recommandations relatives à la conception des
programmes et des techniques d'échantillonnage (ISO
5667-1:2023)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Probenahme - Teil 1: Anleitung
zur Erstellung von Probenahmeprogrammen und
Probenahmetechniken (ISO 5667-1:2023)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 8 January 2023.

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 5667-1:2023) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2023.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 5667-1:2023 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 5667-1:2023 without any modification.

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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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Sampling (general methods)*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 230, *Water analysis*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 5667-1:2020), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- corrections have been made to [10.3](#) and associated cross-references to [Annex A](#);
- subclauses have been included in [Clause 7](#) referring to the most recent additions to the ISO 5667 series.

A list of all parts in the ISO 5667 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

Water quality — Sampling —

Part 1:

Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques

1 Scope

This document sets out the general principles for, and provides guidance on, the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques for all aspects of sampling of water (including waste waters, sludges, effluents, suspended solids and sediments).

This document does not include detailed instructions for specific sampling situations, which are covered in various other parts of the ISO 5667 series and in ISO 19458.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

4 General safety precautions

4.1 General

Attention is drawn to the requirements of national and/or regional health and safety regulations.

The following are general examples of safety considerations.

4.2 Safety of personnel

The enormously wide range of conditions encountered in sampling water bodies and bottom sediments can subject sampling personnel to a variety of safety and health risks. Precautions should be taken to avoid inhalation of toxic gases and ingestion of toxic materials through the nose, mouth and skin. Personnel responsible for the design of sampling programmes and for carrying out sampling operations should ensure that sampling personnel are informed of the necessary precautions to be taken in sampling operations.

Weather conditions should be taken into account in order to ensure the safety of personnel and equipment and it is essential that life jackets and lifelines should be worn when sampling large masses of water. Before sampling from ice-covered waters, the location and extent of weak ice should be carefully checked. If self-contained underwater breathing apparatus or other diving equipment is used,