VEE KVALITEET. PROOVIVÕTT. OSA 6: JUHISED JÕGEDEST JA MUUDEST VOOLUVEEKOGUDEST PROOVIDE VÕTMISEKS

Water quality - Sampling - Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams (ISO 5667-6:2014)

EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS
ESTONIAN CENTRE FOR STANDARDISATION

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 5667-6:2016 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 5667-6:2016 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 5667-6:2016 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 5667-6:2016.
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 21.09.2016.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 21.09.2016.
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 13.060.10, 13.060.45

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 5667-6

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English Version

Water quality - Sampling - Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams (ISO 5667-6:2014)

Qualité de l'eau - Échantillonnage - Partie 6: Lignes directrices pour l'échantillonnage des rivières et des cours d'eau (ISO 5667-6:2014)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Probenahme - Teil 6: Anleitung zur Probenahme aus Fließgewässern (ISO 5667-6:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 April 2016.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN ISO 5667-6:2016 E

European foreword

The text of ISO 5667-6:2014 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147 “Water quality” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 5667-6:2016 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 March 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2017.

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.

Please see informative Annex ZA (A-deviation), which is an integral part of this document.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 5667-6:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 5667-6:2016 without any modification.

Annex ZA
(informative)

A-deviation

A-deviation: National deviation due to regulations, the alteration of which is for the time being outside the competence of the CEN-CENELEC national member.

This European Standard does not fall under any Directive of the EU.

In the relevant CEN-CENELEC countries (Estonia), these A-deviations are valid instead of the provisions of the European Standard until they have been removed.

Clause	Deviation
1	According to the regulation of Estonian Minister of the Environment no 30, 06.05.2002 "Sampling procedure", paragraph 15, only three methods described in the standard, are permitted to use for sampling from surface water in Estonia – discrete sampling, composite sampling or continuous sampling.
6	According to the regulation of Estonian Minister of the Environment no 30, 06.05.2002 "Sampling procedure", paragraph 9, clause 4, temperature for storage and transportation of sample must be between 2 °C-5 °C.
7	According to the regulation of Estonian Minister of the Environment no 30, 06.05.2002 "Sampling procedure", paragraph 16, clause 3^1, a sample must be collected from the depth of surface water of 25 cm. If the depth of water in the stream is less than 50 cm, the sample must be collected at a depth of 1/3.
7.2	According to the regulation of Estonian Minister of the Environment no 30, 06.05.2002 "Sampling procedure", paragraph 14, clause 3, sampling from near the bridges is not recommended. If it is necessary, a sample must be collected from the upstream side of the bridge.

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Introduction

An understanding of the purpose of sampling is an essential prerequisite to identifying the principles to be applied to a particular sampling problem. Examples of the purposes of sampling programmes commonly devised for rivers and streams are as follows:

a) to determine the suitability of the water quality of a river or stream within a river basin for a particular use, such as

   1) a source of drinking water,

   2) for agricultural use (e.g. all types of irrigation, live-stock watering),

   3) for the maintenance or development of fisheries,

   4) for amenity use (e.g. aquatic sports and swimming), and

   5) for conservation and protection of aquatic life;

b) to assess the impact of human activities on the quality of water, such as

   1) study of the effects of waste discharge or accidental spillages on a receiving water,

   2) assessment of the impact of land use on river or stream quality,

   3) assessment of the effect of the accumulation and release of substances including contaminants from bottom deposits on aquatic biota within the water mass, or on bottom deposits,

   4) study of the effects of abstraction, river regulation, and river-to-river water transfers on the chemical quality of rivers and their aquatic biota, and

   5) study of the effects of river engineering works on the water quality (e.g. addition or removal of weirs, changes to channel or bed structure).