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Water quality - Sampling - Part 14: Guidance on quality
assurance and quality control of environmental water
sampling and handling (ISO 5667-14:2014)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 5667-14:2016 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 5667-14:2016 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 5667-14:2016 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 5667-14:2016.
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English Version

Water quality - Sampling - Part 14: Guidance on quality assurance and quality control of environmental water sampling and handling (ISO 5667-14:2014)

Qualité de l'eau - Échantillonnage - Partie 14: Lignes directrices pour le contrôle de la qualité dans l'échantillonnage et la manutention des eaux environnementales (ISO 5667-14:2014)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Probenahme - Teil 14: Anleitung zur Qualitätssicherung und Qualitätskontrolle bei der Entnahme und Handhabung von umweltrelevanten Wasserproben (ISO 5667-14:2014)

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European foreword

The text of ISO 5667-14:2014 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 5667-14:2016 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2017.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 5667-14:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 5667-14:2016 without any modification.

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Introduction

Sampling is the first step in carrying out chemical, physical and biological examinations. Therefore, the goal of sampling should be to obtain a representative sample for the research question and to supply it to the laboratory in the correct manner. Errors caused by improper sampling, sample pre-treatment, transport and storage cannot be corrected.

This part of ISO 5667 specifies quality assurance and quality control procedures and provides additional guidance on sampling of the various types of water covered in the specific parts of ISO 5667.

Quality control procedures are necessary for the collection of environmental water samples for the following reasons:

- a) to monitor the effectiveness of sampling methodology;
- b) to demonstrate that the various stages of the sample collection process are adequately controlled and suited to the intended purpose, including adequate control over sources of error such as sample contamination, loss of determinand and sample instability. To achieve this, quality control procedures should provide a means of detecting sampling error, and hence a means of rejecting invalid or misleading data resulting from the sampling process;
- c) to quantify and control the sources of error which arise in sampling. Quantification gives a guide to the significance that sampling plays in the overall accuracy of data; and
- d) to provide information on suitably abbreviated quality assurance procedures that might be used for rapid sampling operations such as pollution incidents or groundwater investigations.

This part of ISO 5667 is one of a group of International Standards dealing with the sampling of waters. It should be read in conjunction with the other parts of ISO 5667 and in particular with parts 1 and 3.

The general terminology is in accordance with that published.

Water quality — Sampling —

Part 14:

Guidance on quality assurance and quality control of environmental water sampling and handling

WARNING — Consider and minimize any risks and obey safety rules. See ISO 5667-1 for certain safety precautions, including sampling from boats and from ice-covered waters.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 5667 provides guidance on the selection and use of various quality assurance and quality control techniques relating to the manual sampling of surface, potable, waste, marine and ground waters.

NOTE The general principles outlined in this part of ISO 5667 might, in some circumstances, be applicable to sludge and sediment sampling.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5667-1:2006, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques*

ISO 5667-3:2012, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Preservation and handling of water samples*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

accuracy

closeness of agreement between a test result or measurement result and the true value

Note 1 to entry: In practice, the accepted reference value is substituted for the true value.

Note 2 to entry: The term accuracy, when applied to a set of test or measurement results, involves a combination of random components and a common systematic error or bias component.

Note 3 to entry: Accuracy refers to a combination of trueness and precision.

[SOURCE: ISO 3534-2:2006, 3.3.1]

3.2

bias

difference between the expectation of the test results or measurement result and a true value

Note 1 to entry: Bias is the total systematic error as contrasted to random error. There may be one or more systematic error components contributing to the bias. A larger systematic difference from the true value is reflected by a larger bias value.