

Soil quality - Determination of effective cation exchange capacity and base saturation level using barium chloride solution (ISO 11260:2018)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 11260:2018 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 11260:2018 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 11260:2018 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 11260:2018.
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English Version

Soil quality - Determination of effective cation exchange capacity and base saturation level using barium chloride solution (ISO 11260:2018)

Qualité du sol - Détermination de la capacité d'échange cationique effective et du taux de saturation en bases échangeables à l'aide d'une solution de chlorure de baryum (ISO 11260:2018)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung der effektiven Kationenaustauschkapazität und der Basensättigung unter Verwendung von Bariumchloridlösung (ISO 11260:2018)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 March 2018.

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

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

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 11260:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 109 "Oil and gas burners" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 444 "Test methods for environmental characterization of solid matrices" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2018.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 11260:2011.

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, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11260:2018 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11260:2018 without any modification.

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	1
5 Interferences	2
6 Procedures	2
6.1 Sample pretreatment.....	2
6.2 Leaching.....	2
6.2.1 Reagents.....	2
6.2.2 Leaching procedure.....	3
6.3 Determination of CEC.....	3
6.3.1 Principle.....	3
6.3.2 Reagents.....	3
6.3.3 Calibration series.....	3
6.3.4 Spectrometric procedure.....	3
6.3.5 Calculation.....	4
6.4 Determination of exchangeable sodium and potassium.....	5
6.4.1 Principle.....	5
6.4.2 Reagents.....	5
6.4.3 Calibration series.....	5
6.4.4 Spectrometric procedure.....	5
6.4.5 Calculations.....	5
6.5 Determination of exchangeable calcium and magnesium.....	6
6.5.1 Principle.....	6
6.5.2 Reagents.....	6
6.5.3 Calibration series.....	7
6.5.4 Spectrometric procedure.....	7
6.5.5 Calculation.....	7
7 Performance characterization	7
7.1 Calibration check.....	7
7.2 Repeatability and reproducibility.....	8
8 Test report	8
Annex A (informative) Performance data	9
Bibliography	12

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).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190 *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Chemical and physical characterization*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11260:1994), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 11260:1994/Cor.1:1996.

Soil quality — Determination of effective cation exchange capacity and base saturation level using barium chloride solution

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.

IMPORTANT — It is absolutely essential that tests conducted in accordance with this document be carried out by suitably qualified staff.

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the cation exchange capacity (CEC) at the pH of the soil and for the determination of the content of exchangeable sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium in soil.

This document is applicable to all types of air-dried soil samples. ISO 11464 can be used for pre-treatment.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 11265, *Soil quality — Determination of the specific electrical conductivity*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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

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

4 Principle

The determination of CEC as specified in this document is a modification of the method proposed by Gillman (see Reference [6]). The CEC of soil samples is determined at the pH of the soil and at a low total ionic strength.

The soil is first saturated with respect to barium by treating the soil three times with a 0,1 mol/l barium chloride solution. Thereafter, the soil is equilibrated with a 0,01 mol/l barium chloride solution. Subsequently a known excess of 0,02 mol/l magnesium sulfate is added. All the barium present, in solution as well as adsorbed, is precipitated in the form of highly insoluble barium sulfate and, consequently, the sites with exchangeable ions are readily occupied by magnesium. The excess magnesium is determined by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry ICP-AES. Alternative methods with a comparable precision and detection limit may also be used.