

SVENSK STANDARD

SS-ISO 18400-201:2021

Markundersökningar – Provtagning – Del 201: Fysisk förbehandling i fält (ISO 18400-201:2017, IDT)

Soil quality – Sampling – Part 201: Physical pretreatment in the field (ISO 18400-201:2017, IDT)



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Den internationella standarden ISO 18400-201:2017 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av ISO 18400-201:2017.

The International Standard ISO 18400-201:2017 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of ISO 18400-201:2017.

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I dessa anvisningar behandlas huvudprinciperna för hur regler och yttre begränsningar anges i standardiseringsprodukter.

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Ett krav är ett uttryck i ett dokumentets innehåll som anger objektivet verifierbara kriterier som ska uppfyllas och från vilka ingen avvikelse tillåts om efterlevnad av dokumentet ska kunna åberopas. Krav uttrycks med hjälpverbet ska (eller ska inte för förbud).

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En rekommendation är ett uttryck i ett dokumentets innehåll som anger en valmöjlighet eller ett tillvägagångssätt som bedöms vara särskilt lämpligt utan att nödvändigtvis nämna eller utesluta andra. Rekommendationer uttrycks med hjälpverbet bör (eller bör inte för avrådanden).

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En förklaring är ett uttryck i ett dokumentets innehåll som förmedlar information. En förklaring kan uttrycka tillåtelse, möjlighet eller förmåga. Tillåtelse uttrycks med hjälpverbet får (eller motsatsen behöver inte). Möjlighet och förmåga uttrycks med hjälpverbet kan (eller motsatsen kan inte).

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These instructions cover the main principles for the use of provisions and external constraints in standardization deliverables.

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A requirement is an expression, in the content of a document, that conveys objectively verifiable criteria to be fulfilled, and from which no deviation is permitted if conformance with the document is to be claimed. Requirements are expressed by the auxiliary shall (or shall not for prohibition).

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A recommendation is an expression, in the content of a document, that conveys a suggested possible choice or course of action deemed to be particularly suitable, without necessarily mentioning or excluding others. Recommendations are expressed by the auxiliary should (or should not for dissuasion).

Instruction

An instruction is expressed in the imperative mood and is used in order to convey an action to be performed. It can be subordinated to another provision, such as a requirement or a recommendation. It can also be used independently and is then to be regarded as a requirement.

Statement

A statement is an expression, in the content of a document, that conveys information. A statement can express permission, possibility or capability. Permission is expressed by the auxiliary may (its opposite being need not). Possibility and capability are expressed by the auxiliary can (its opposite being cannot).

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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).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on 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 2, *Sampling*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 18400 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Pretreatment of samples is usually required before they are tested to determine chemical or other properties, although there are some situations when any pretreatment would be unacceptable because it would affect the results.

Sample pretreatment is to preferably take place in the laboratory, as sample integrity can be best controlled under laboratory conditions. However, under some circumstances, pretreatment may be started in the field directly after sampling, to obtain a representative laboratory sample from the material extracted from the ground, or to prepare a composite laboratory sample.

The representativeness of a sample depends on factors like sample size, particle size, particle shape, contaminant type and concentration, consistence of soil materials and sampling strategy (see ISO 18400-104¹⁾).

When volatiles are present, the procedures described in ISO 22155 are to be used as appropriate if possible. No further pretreatment is allowed. Other specified pretreatment methods will result in a significant loss of volatiles.

Pretreatment comprises one or a combination of the following:

- homogenization;
- sample division: obtaining subsamples of smaller size than the original sample without reducing the particle size of the individual particles;
- particle size reduction: grinding and crushing the sample in order to reduce the particle size of the sample without reducing the sample size (mass);
- separation of fractions on the basis of particle sizes (sieving or screening) if only a separate size fraction of soil is of interest for investigation or on the basis of the physical nature of the materials (e.g. appearance);
- preparation of composite sample(s).

Several cycles of a number of these activities could be required to derive the test sample (e.g. analytical sample) from the material extracted from the ground. Except as noted above when pretreatment would affect the results of subsequent testing or analysis, subsampling is normally required in the laboratory because the amount of material in the laboratory sample (i.e. that sent from the field to the laboratory) is almost always larger than the amount of material necessary for the test or analysis.

There might be occasions when it is considered desirable to combine soil material in the field from, for example different locations into a composite sample. A suitable procedure for doing this is described in this document.

For reasons explained in [Clause 4](#), only some of the pretreatment measures listed above can be carried out in the field.

This document is part of a series of sampling standards for soil. The role/position of the International Standards within the total investigation programme is shown in [Figure 1](#).

NOTE This document is intended to complement ISO 23909 and ISO 22155.

1) Under preparation.

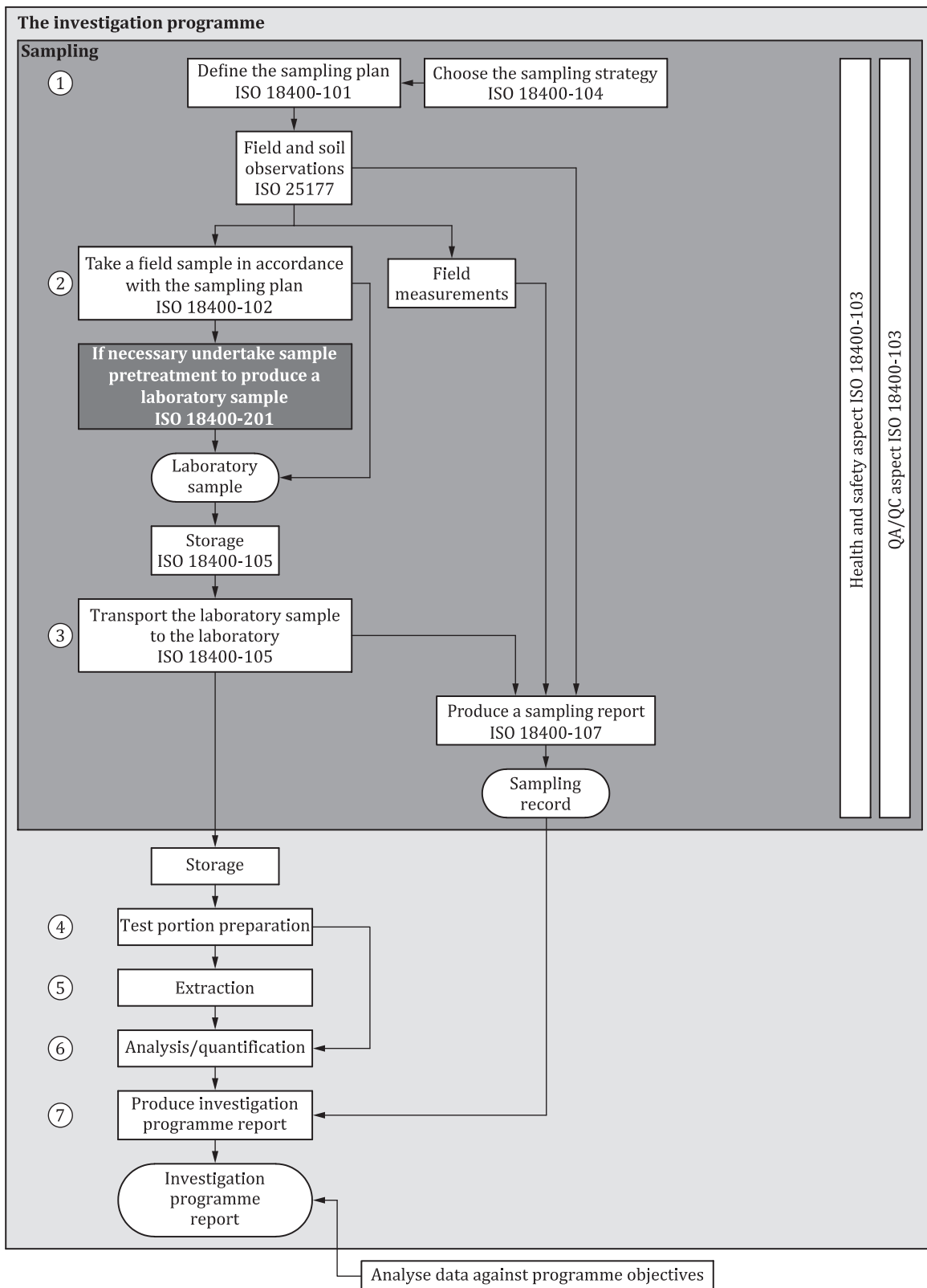


Figure 1 — Links between the essential elements of an investigation programme

NOTE 1 Numbers in circles define the key elements and steps of the investigation programme.

NOTE 2 Figure 1 displays a generic process which can be amended when necessary.

Soil quality — Sampling —

Part 201: Physical pretreatment in the field

1 Scope

This document specifies methods for the pretreatment of samples that can be applied “in the field” directly after sampling. Pretreatment methods in this document are limited to:

- sample division methods aimed at reducing the size/volume of the sample;
- the production of composite samples;
- the selection of a specific fraction of the sampled material.

This document

- does not apply to samples required for biological or microbiological examination,
- does not apply to soil materials sampled for the content of volatile components, and

NOTE 1 These soil materials are intended to be sampled according to ISO 22155.

- does not give instructions for particle size reduction.

NOTE 2 Guidance for particle size reduction is given in ISO 11464, ISO 14507 and ISO 23909.

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 565, *Test sieves — Metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet — Nominal sizes of openings*

ISO 11074, *Soil quality — Vocabulary*

ISO 18400-101:2017, *Soil quality — Sampling — Framework for the preparation and application of a sampling plan*

ISO 18400-104¹⁾, *Soil quality — Sampling — Strategies*

ISO 18400-105, *Soil quality — Sampling — Packaging, transport, storage and preservation of samples*

ISO 18400-107, *Soil quality — Sampling — Recording and reporting*

ISO 22155, *Soil quality — Gas chromatographic determination of volatile aromatic and halogenated hydrocarbons and selected ethers — Static headspace method*

DIN 19747, *Investigation of solids — Pre-treatment, preparation and processing of samples for chemical, biological and physical investigations*

1) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/DIS 18400-104:2016.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11074 apply.

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

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

3.1 analytical sample

portion of material, resulting from the original sample or composite sample by means of an appropriate method of sample pretreatment and having the size (volume/mass) necessary for the desired testing or analysis

[SOURCE: ISO 11074:2015, 4.1.3]

3.2 laboratory sample

sample intended for laboratory inspection or testing

Note 1 to entry: When the laboratory sample is further prepared (reduced) by subdividing, mixing, grinding, or by combinations of these operations, the result is the test sample. When no preparation of the laboratory sample is required, the laboratory sample is the test sample. A test portion is removed from the test sample for the performance of the test or for analysis.

Note 2 to entry: The laboratory sample is the final sample from the point of view of sample collection but it is the initial sample from the point of view of the laboratory.

Note 3 to entry: Several laboratory samples can be prepared and sent to different laboratories or to the same laboratory for different purposes.

[SOURCE: ISO 11074:2015, 4.3.7]

3.3 sample division

(bulk material) activity in sample preparation whereby a sample of bulk material is divided by such means as riffing, mechanical division, or quartering into separate parts, one or more of which is retained

[SOURCE: ISO 3534-2:2006, 5.3.8]

3.4 subsample

selected part of a sample

Note 1 to entry: The subsample can be selected by the same method as was used in selecting the original sample, but need not be so.

[SOURCE: ISO 3534-2:2006, 1.2.19]

3.5 selective subsampling

separation of part of a sample on the basis of grading (i.e. above or below a defined particle size), appearance or some other attribute

3.6

volatile organic compound

VOC

organic compound that is a gas under normal environmental/atmospheric conditions, although it can be found in the ground in the solid, liquid and dissolved phase form as well as in the gaseous phase

Note 1 to entry: The US Environmental Protection Agency uses a variety of definitions for VOCs in different contexts but the one most appropriate here is “an organic compound which has a boiling point below that of water and which can easily vaporize or volatilize”.

Note 2 to entry: Examples include single-ring aromatic hydrocarbons and other low boiling halogenated hydrocarbons, which are used as solvents or fuels, and some degradation products.

4 Preliminary considerations

The intention when sampling in the field is almost always to obtain a sufficiently representative sample of the desired size that can be placed directly in a container for transport to the laboratory. However, under some circumstances, as described in this document, some pretreatment can be done in the field to reduce the size of a large field sample to a more manageable size for sending to the laboratory or to select a particular fraction to form the laboratory sample.

The direct selection of the material to form the laboratory sample from the material extracted from the ground when this forms an integral part of the sampling process is described in ISO 18400-102 on the selection and application of sampling techniques.

When the laboratory sample is received, pretreatment is usually required before testing to determine chemical or other properties, although there are some situations when any pretreatment would be unacceptable because it would affect the results (e.g. when volatile organic compounds are present). Pretreatment is normally required in the laboratory because the amount of material in the laboratory sample (i.e. that sent from the field to the laboratory) is almost always larger than the amount of material necessary for the test or analysis.

Pretreatment comprises one or a combination of the following:

- homogenization;
- preparation of a composite sample;
- sample division: obtaining subsamples of smaller size than the original sample without reducing the particle size of the individual particles;
- particle size reduction: grinding and crushing the sample in order to reduce the particle size of the sample without reducing the sample size (mass);
- selection of a fraction of a sample on the basis of particle sizes, appearance, or other physical characteristic.

Several cycles of a number of these activities could be required to derive the test sample (e.g. analytical sample) from the laboratory sample.

The International Standards on pretreatment (ISO 11464, ISO 14507 and ISO 16720) describe laboratory procedures for mixing (homogenization), dividing and particle size reduction, in order to provide a representative sample (e.g. analytical sample) assuming a laboratory sample (i.e. the material received in the laboratory for inspection or testing) of approximately 1 kg. When the sample received at the laboratory is larger than about 1 kg, the size of the sample can be reduced following the procedures described in ISO 23909 (this assumes a sample of about 25 kg is to be reduced in size but the procedures described are applicable to much larger samples).

ISO 11464, ISO 14507, ISO 16720 and ISO 23909 shall only be used for pretreatment of materials within their respective scopes and having regard to the need to preserve sample integrity. Inappropriate use