

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption — Sodium carbonate

The European Standard EN 897:2005 has the status of a
British Standard

ICS 71.100.80

National foreword

This British Standard is the official English language version of EN 897:2005. It supersedes BS EN 897:1999 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CII/59, Chemicals for drinking water treatment, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Additional information

The United Kingdom, as a member of CEN, is obliged to publish EN 897 as a British Standard. However, attention is drawn to the fact that the United Kingdom voted against the approval of EN 897. The main reasons for this disapproval were as follows.

- a) The limit for mercury in Table 2 is expressed as milligrams per kilogram of sodium carbonate but the result of the determination in accordance with EN 1483 should be in micrograms per litre of test solution.
- b) In the opinion of the UK committee the limit of detection for lead, corresponding to the lower concentration quoted in Table B.1, is not adequate for a method to verify the requirement specified in Table 2.
- c) There is confusion regarding the operation of the spectrometer used for the determinations of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead and nickel. The parameters and operating conditions for the spectrometer are specified in Table B.2 but the instructions in **B.1.5.4.1** require the parameters to be set in accordance with the operating manual of the instrument's manufacturer. If there are any conflicts between these two requirements, the BSI technical committee recommends that the parameters in question be set in accordance with the operating manual.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, page i, a blank page, the EN title page, pages 2 to 20, an inside back cover and a back cover.

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Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international or European publications referred to in this document may be found in the *BSI Catalogue* under the section entitled “International Standards Correspondence Index”, or by using the “Search” facility of the *BSI Electronic Catalogue* or of British Standards Online.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

English version

Chemicals used for treatment of water intended for human consumption - Sodium carbonate

Produits chimiques pour le traitement de l'eau destinée à la consommation humaine - Carbonate de sodium

Produkte zur Aufbereitung von Wasser für den menschlichen Gebrauch - Natriumcarbonat

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 May 2005.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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



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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	3
Introduction	4
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Description	5
4 Purity criteria.....	7
Table 1 — Impurities.....	8
Table 2 — Chemical parameters	8
5 Test methods.....	8
6 Labelling – Transportation – Storage	10
Annex A (informative) General information on sodium carbonate	12
Annex B (normative) Analytical methods	13
Table B.1 - Concentration range	13
Table B.2 - Parameters and operating conditions of the spectrometer	14
Table B.3 - Calibration solutions for the different elements	15
Table B.4 - Wavelength per element	16
Annex C (normative) General rules relating to safety.....	19
Bibliography	20

Foreword

This European Standard (EN 897:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 164 "Water supply", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 December 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2005.

This document supersedes EN 897:1998.

Significant technical differences between this edition and EN 897:1998 are as follows :

- a) deletion of the reference to EU Directive 80/778/EEC of July, 15 1980 in order to take into account the latest Directive in force (see [1]);
- b) replacement of ISO 5666-1 by EN 1483.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

In respect of potential adverse effects on the quality of water intended for human consumption, caused by the product covered by this European Standard:

- a) this European Standard provides no information as to whether the product may be used without restriction in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA;
- b) it should be noted that, while awaiting the adoption of verifiable European criteria, existing national regulations concerning the use and/or the characteristics of this product remain in force.

NOTE Conformity with this European Standard does not confer or imply acceptance or approval of the product in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA. The use of the product covered by this European Standard is subject to regulation or control by National Authorities.