

Water quality — Determination of six complexing agents — Gas-chromatographic method

ICS 13.060.50

Confirmed July 2008

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 16588:2003+A1:2005. It is identical with ISO 16588:2002, incorporating amendment 1:2004. It supersedes BS EN ISO 16588:2003, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee EH/3, Water quality, to Subcommittee EH/3/2, Physical, chemical and biochemical methods.

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

This is one of a series of standards on water quality, others of which have been, or will be, published as Sections of BS 6068. The various Sections of BS 6068 are comprised within Parts 1 to 7, which, together with Part 0, are listed below.

- Part 0 *Introduction*
- Part 1 *Glossary*
- Part 2 *Physical, chemical and biochemical methods*
- Part 3 *Radiological methods*
- Part 4 *Microbiological methods*
- Part 5 *Biological methods*
- Part 6 *Sampling*
- Part 7 *Precision and accuracy*

NOTE The tests described in this British Standard should only be carried out by suitably qualified persons with an appropriate level of chemical expertise. Standard chemical procedures should be followed throughout.

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 cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 23 January 2003

© BSI 2009

ISBN 978 0 580 69331 1

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Comments
14910	23 January 2004	Implementation of the European Standard
	31 October 2009	Implementation of ISO amendment 1:2004 with CEN endorsement A1:2005. Addition of Clause 10 and Annex B.

English version

Water quality - Determination of six complexing agents - Gas-chromatographic method (ISO 16588:2002)

Qualité de l'eau - Dosage des agents complexants -
Méthode par chromatographie en phase gazeuse (ISO
16588:2002)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung von sechs
Komplexbildnern - Gaschromatographisches Verfahren
(ISO 16588:2002)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 November 2003.

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 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, 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

Foreword

The text of ISO 16588:2002 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 16588:2003 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 May 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2004.

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

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 16588:2002 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 16588:2003 without any modifications.

NOTE Normative references to International Standards are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

Foreword to amendment A1

The text of this Amendment ISO 16588:2002/Amd1:2004 to the EN ISO 16588:2003/A1:2005 from Technical Committee ISO/TC 147 "Water quality" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 230 "Water analysis", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This Amendment to the European Standard EN ISO 16588:2003/A1:2005 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.

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.

Contents	Page
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Principle	2
4 Interferences	2
5 Reagents	2
6 Apparatus	4
7 Sampling and sample stabilization	4
8 Procedure	5
9 Calibration	7
10 Precision	9
11 Expression of results	9
12 Test report	9

Annex	
A Examples of columns, chromatograms and mass spectra.....	10
B Results of an interlaboratory trial	12
Bibliography.....	13

Introduction

It is essential that the test described in this International Standard be carried out by suitably qualified staff.

It should be investigated whether and to what extent particular problems will require the specification of additional conditions.