

Water quality — Selection and application of ready-to-use test kit methods in water analysis

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National foreword

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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, which has the responsibility to:

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

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Summary of pages

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Water quality — Selection and application of ready-to-use test kit methods in water analysis

*Qualité de l'eau — Choix et application des méthodes utilisant des kits
prêts à l'emploi en analyse de l'eau*



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Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 17381 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*.

Introduction

In water and waste-water monitoring, an appropriate, standardized procedure exists for practically every parameter to be investigated. However, in certain circumstances, the employment of a simpler, faster and often more economical method is preferred, provided that this does not entail a breach of legislation.

This International Standard refers to methods for the analysis of water samples which can be undertaken outside the analytical laboratory, either on-site or as a field test, when the purpose of the test is to characterize the water under test for either quality or control purposes. In the case of determinands which are unstable after sampling, and which cannot be stabilized, ready-to-use methods provide the most suitable means of obtaining reliable test results. The test methods are simple procedures for use by a non-chemist after suitable training as well as by the trained chemist.

The methods described in this International Standard are not intended as a substitute for, or alternative to, other standards on the quantitative analysis of waters, which remain the reference methods for use in the laboratory.

The choice of the most suitable method depends upon the type of analysis required, and on the necessary quality of the results. This International Standard is intended to set out boundary conditions for selecting a non-standardized analytical method and to define the requirements with regard to both the application and the production of ready-to-use methods.

When applying the information contained in this International Standard, highly specialized expert knowledge is required when selecting suitable methods, whereas less stringent demands are made upon the subsequent application, in particular of simplified methods.

