



National Standards Authority of Ireland

IRISH STANDARD

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ICS 13.030.01

**CHARACTERIZATION OF WASTE - SAMPLING
OF WASTE MATERIALS - FRAMEWORK FOR
THE PREPARATION AND APPLICATION OF A
SAMPLING PLAN**

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English Version

**Characterization of waste - Sampling of waste materials -
Framework for the preparation and application of a Sampling
Plan**

Caractérisation des déchets - Prélèvement des déchets -
Procédure-cadre pour l'élaboration et la mise en oeuvre
d'un plan d'échantillonnage

Charakterisierung von Abfällen - Probenahme von Abfällen
- Rahmen für die Erstellung und Anwendung eines
Probenahmeplans

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 October 2005.

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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.

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Foreword

This European Standard (EN 14899:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 292 "Characterization of waste", 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2006.

This European Standard has been prepared under the mandate M/326 given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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.

EN 14899:2005 (E)**Introduction**

Wastes are materials, which the holder discards, or intends or is required to discard, and which may be sent for final disposal, reuse or recovery. Such materials are generally heterogeneous and it will be necessary therefore to specify in the testing programme the amount of material for which the characteristics of interest need to be defined. The testing of wastes allows informed decisions to be made on the appropriate way in which they should be treated, (or not), and recovered or disposed. In order to undertake valid tests a (number of) representative sample(s) of the waste may be required.

The potential scope of an overall testing programme can be complex, the process flow chart in Figure 1, defines 7 key steps that make up the essential elements of the testing programme. The principles outlined in this European Standard provide a framework that can be used to design and develop a Sampling Plan; being the first of the 7 key steps. This European Standard should be read in conjunction with the other standards developed by TC 292, which provide detailed instructions on how to complete the remaining key steps. All information is provided in accordance with the requirements specified in these European Standards. Further information on the relationship between the production of a Sampling Plan and the overall testing programme objectives can be found in prCEN/TR 15310-5.

At the outset, all appropriate involved parties will discuss and agree the objectives and boundaries of the programme, although in some cases pre-conditions set by national legislation may define these objectives. In turn the objectives will help define the level of testing required e.g. basic characterization, compliance or verification testing, in addition to the desired reliability of the testing / assessment and frequency of testing. In designing the sampling exercise attention will then be given to other factors, which include: the type of material to be sampled, the accessibility of the material and the parameters to be determined. Collectively, these activities allow the scope of the testing programme to emerge.

To reach the objectives of a testing programme, methods of sampling need to be selected or designed that ensure availability of appropriate samples representative for the purpose of the tests to be performed. The overall test programme design often involves iterative discussion between the involved parties.

A Sampling Plan is defined by the specific objectives of the testing programme and how those objectives can be practically achieved with reference specifically to the sampling activities for the situation and material under investigation. Additionally, this European Standard deals with the actual sampling in accordance with the Sampling Plan and the development of the sampling report. More than one Sampling Plan may be required to fulfil all the objectives of the testing programme. A Sampling Plan should detail all the information pertinent to a particular sampling exercise.

The procedural steps that will be considered to complete key step 1 "The preparation and application of a Sampling Plan" are detailed in Figure 2. It is this process map that provides the basic framework for the practitioner developing a Sampling Plan to meet the requirements of any testing programme. This European Standard can be used to:

- produce standardised sampling plans for use in regular or routine circumstances (elaboration of daughter/derived standards dedicated to well defined sampling scenarios);
- incorporate the specific sampling requirements of European and national legislation;
- design and develop a Sampling Plan for use on a case by case basis.

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