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Standards

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I.S. EN 15875:2011

Characterization of waste - Static test for determination of acid potential and neutralisation potential of sulfidic waste

I.S. EN 15875:2011

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English version
Version Française
Deutsche Fassung

Characterization of waste - Static test for determination of acid potential
and neutralisation potential of sulfidic waste

Caractérisation des déchets - Essai
statique pour la détermination du potentiel
de génération d'acide et du potentiel de
neutralisation des déchets sulfurés

Charakterisierung von Abfällen - Statische
Prüfung zur Bestimmung des
Säurebildungspotenzials und des
Neutralisationspotenzials von sulfidhaltigen
Abfällen

This corrigendum becomes effective on 22 August 2012 for incorporation in the three official language versions of the EN.

Ce corrigendum prendra effet le 22 août 2012 pour incorporation dans les trois versions linguistiques officielles de la EN.

Die Berichtigung tritt am 22. August 2012 zur Einarbeitung in die drei offiziellen Sprachfassungen der EN in Kraft.



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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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1 Modification to 8.2.3

In Table 1, in the heading of the last column, replace “c(HCl) = 0,1 mol/l” with “c(HCl) = 1 mol/l”.

ICS 13.030.10

English Version

Characterization of waste - Static test for determination of acid potential and neutralisation potential of sulfidic waste

Caractérisation des déchets - Essai statique pour la détermination du potentiel de génération d'acide et du potentiel de neutralisation des déchets sulfurés

Charakterisierung von Abfällen - Statische Prüfung zur Bestimmung des Säurebildungspotenzials und des Neutralisationspotenzials von sulfidhaltigen Abfällen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 September 2011.

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Foreword

This document (EN 15875:2011) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

The preparation of this document by CEN is based on a mandate by the European Commission (Mandate M/395), which assigned the development of standards on the characterization of waste from extractive industries.

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

Introduction

This document has been developed primarily to support the implementation of the Directive 2006/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the council on the management of waste from the extractive industries, especially relating to technical requirements for waste characterization as sulfide bearing materials may generate sulfuric acid when subjected to weathering.

Test methods for the determination of acid generation behaviour can be divided in static and kinetic tests. A static test is usually relatively fast to perform, but gives only indicative information based on total composition of the waste material. The kinetic test gives more detailed information on behaviour based on reaction rates under specified conditions. This standard only covers static testing.

The application of this test method alone may not be sufficient to determine the actual potential in the field for the formation of acidic drainage as site specific conditions will affect the behaviour in the field and require a more detailed assessment.

To carry out a more precise assessment of the acid generation potential and buffering capacity mineralogical information is required. A number of special cases can be identified: e.g. presence of sulfate (e.g. gypsum), non-acid producing sulfides or carbonates with no buffering capacity. Acid neutralisation behaviour as obtained by other methods can provide additional information in circumstances of uncertainty.

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