

Irish Standard I.S. EN 16502:2014

Test method for the determination of the degree of soil acidity according to Baumann-Gully

© CEN 2014 No copying without NSAI permission except as permitted by copyright law.

I.S. EN 16502:2014

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) produces the following categories of formal documents:

I.S. xxx: Irish Standard – national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

S.R. xxx: Standard Recommendation — recommendation based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

SWIFT xxx: A rapidly developed recommendatory document based on the consensus of the participants of an NSAI workshop.

This document replaces/revises/consolidates the NSAI adoption of the document(s) indicated on the CEN/CENELEC cover/Foreword and the following National document(s):

NOTE: The date of any NSAI previous adoption may not match the date of its original CEN/CENELEC document.

This document is based on: EN 16502:2014

Published: 2014-08-27

This document was published			ICS number:
and comes into effect on:			13.080.10
2014-09-13			
		NOTE: If bl	ank see CEN/CENELEC cover page
NSAI	T +353 1 807 3800		Sales:
1 Swift Square,	F +353 1 807 3838		T +353 1 857 6730
Northwood, Santry	E standards@nsai.ie		F +353 1 857 6729
Dublin 9	W NSAI.ie		W standards.ie

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

EN 16502

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

August 2014

ICS 13.080.10

English Version

Test method for the determination of the degree of soil acidity according to Baumann-Gully

Méthode d'essai pour la détermination du degré d'acidité des sols selon Baumann-Gully

Prüfverfahren zur Bestimmung des Säuregrades eines Bodens nach Baumann-Gully

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 July 2014.

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 CEN-CENELEC 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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



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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 16502:2014 E

Contents

Foreword				
1	Scope	4		
2	Normative references	4		
3	Terms and definitions	4		
4	Principle	5		
5	Apparatus	5		
6	Reagents	5		
7	Laboratory sample	6		
8	Procedure	6		
9	Calculation of soil acidity	6		
10	Test report	7		
11	Precision	7		
Bibliog	ıraphy	8		

Foreword

This document (EN 16502:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 104 "Concrete and related products", 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 February 2015 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2015.

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.

This European Standard is based on DIN 4030-2, Assessment of water, soil and gases for their aggressiveness to concrete — Part 2: Sampling and analysis of water and soil samples.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the procedure for the determination of the degree of acidity of a soil to be used for evaluating its class of aggressiveness to EN 206. The degree of acidity according to Baumann-Gully is the result of the determination of exchangeable hydrogen ion concentration that humic particles of a soil release.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 206, Concrete — Specification, performance, production and conformity

EN ISO 385, Laboratory glassware — Burettes (ISO 385)

EN ISO 1042, Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks (ISO 1042)

ISO 3310-1, Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth

ISO 11074, Soil quality — Vocabulary

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11074 and the following apply.

3.1

soil acidity

 SA_{BG}

indicates the hydrolytic acidic level of a soil, expressed as the volume of solution of sodium hydroxide, in millilitres (ml) used per kilogram (kg) of dried soil

3.2

undisturbed sample

bulk sample obtained from the soil using a method designed to preserve the soil structure

3.3

disturbed sample

bulk sample, obtained from the soil without any attempt to preserve the soil structure

3.4

laboratory sample

reduced sample derived from a bulk sample for laboratory inspection or testing

3.5

subsample

sample obtained from the laboratory sample by means of a sample reduction procedure

3.6

test sample

portion of material, resulting from the laboratory sample by means of an appropriate method of sample pretreatment, and having the size necessary for the desired testing or analysis

3.7

check sample

subsample kept for future analysis



This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

Product Page

S Looking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore

> Learn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation