

First edition
2015-08-15

Soil quality — Risk-based petroleum hydrocarbons —

Part 1: Determination of aliphatic and aromatic fractions of volatile petroleum hydrocarbons using gas chromatography (static headspace method)

Qualité du sol — Hydrocarbures de pétrole à risque —

Partie 1: Détermination des fractions aliphatiques et aromatiques des hydrocarbures de pétrole volatiles par chromatographie en phase gazeuse (méthode par espace de tête statique)



Reference number
ISO 16558-1:2015(E)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary Information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 190, *Soil quality*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Chemical methods and soil characteristics*.

ISO 16558 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Soil quality — Risk-based petroleum hydrocarbons*:

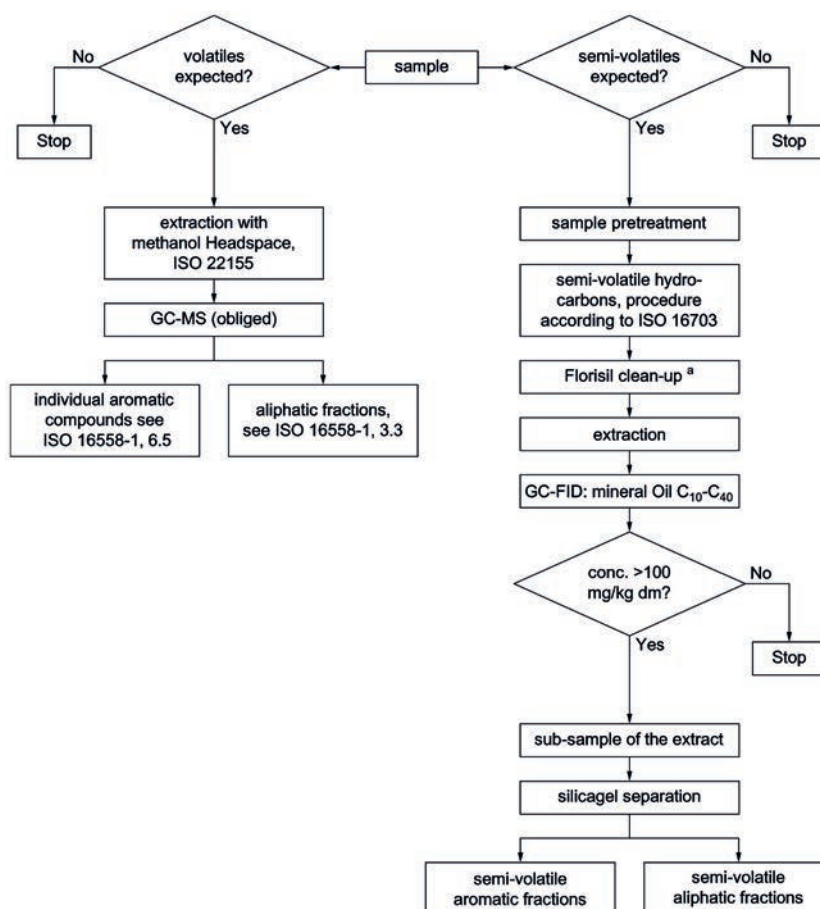
- *Part 1: Determination of aliphatic and aromatic fractions of volatile petroleum hydrocarbons using gas chromatography (static headspace method)*
- *Part 2: Determination of aliphatic and aromatic fractions of semi-volatile petroleum hydrocarbons using gas chromatography with flame ionization detection (GC/FID) [Technical Specification]*

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Introduction

ISO 11504 establishes a basis for the choice of fractions and individual compounds when carrying out analysis for petroleum hydrocarbons in soils and soil-like materials including sediments. It provides guidance for the appropriate use of the analytical results in risks assessment. This part of ISO 16558 specifies methods for the quantitative determination of the appropriate fractions of aliphatic and aromatic compounds. The methods described are based on existing standards [mineral oil (ISO 16703) and volatile hydrocarbons (ISO 22155)].

The general use and relation between the two different parts of this International Standard is given in [Figure 1](#).



Key

- ^a Florisil[®] clean-up: Only to be applied in case the test according to ISO 16703 is carried out. If the aliphatic and aromatic fractions have to be analysed, florasil clean-up should not be carried out. Florisil[®] is a trade name for a prepared diatomaceous substance mainly consisting of anhydrous magnesium silicate.
- ^b Florisil[®] is an example of a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product.

Figure 1 — Use of different analytical International Standards during risk assessment of petroleum hydrocarbons