

STANDARD

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Water quality — Sampling —

Part 9:

Guidance on sampling from marine waters

Qualité de l'eau — Échantillonnage —

Partie 9: Guide pour l'échantillonnage des eaux marines



Reference number
ISO 5667-9:1992(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 5667-9 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Sub-Committee SC 6, *Sampling (general methods)*.

ISO 5667 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Water quality — Sampling*:

- *Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes*
- *Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques*
- *Part 3: Guidance on the preservation and handling of samples*
- *Part 4: Guidance on sampling from lakes, natural and man-made*
- *Part 5: Guidance on sampling of drinking water and water used for food and beverage processing*
- *Part 6: Guidance on sampling of rivers and streams*
- *Part 7: Guidance on sampling of water and steam in boiler plants*
- *Part 8: Guidance on the sampling of wet deposition*
- *Part 9: Guidance on sampling from marine waters*
- *Part 10: Guidance on sampling of waste waters*

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- *Part 11: Guidance on sampling of groundwaters*
- *Part 12: Guidance on sampling of sludges and sediments*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 5667. Annex B is for information only.

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Introduction

This part of ISO 5667 is one of a group of standards dealing with the sampling of specific types of water. It should be read in conjunction with ISO 5667-1, ISO 5667-2 and ISO 5667-3, which deal respectively with the design of sampling programmes, sampling techniques and on the preservation and handling of samples.

Water quality — Sampling —

Part 9:

Guidance on sampling from marine waters

1 Scope

This part of ISO 5667 provides guidance on the principles to be applied to the design of sampling programmes, sampling techniques and the handling and preservation of samples of sea water from tidal waters (for example, estuaries and tidal inlets, coastal regions and the open sea). It does not apply to the collection of samples for microbiological or biological examination. General guidance on sampling for microbiological purposes is given in ISO 8199.

The main objectives of this part of ISO 5667 are specified in 1.1 to 1.4.

1.1 Quality characterization measurement

Measurement of variations in spatial distribution and temporal trends in water quality to establish the effects of climate, biological activity, water movements and the influences of man, and also to assist in determining the magnitude and consequences of future changes.

1.2 Quality control measurement

Measurement of water quality over a long period of time at one or more defined places to establish whether water quality, once characterized, remains suitable for defined uses such as bathing, protection of aquatic life, demineralization or cooling purposes, and to establish whether observed changes are unacceptable.

1.3 Measurements for specific reasons

Assessment of the cause, magnitude and effect of significant variations in water quality and investigation of the sources and subsequent fate of

pollutants discharged into marine waters. Identification of pollution, for example invertebrate, fish or bird mortality, or other conspicuous phenomena such as colour or turbidity development, or formation of floating layers of dirt or oil, which can be ascribed to discharges, spillages or even plankton blooms. However, it must be stressed that this objective is often very difficult to achieve. Mortalities may be caused by natural phenomena and cumulative pollutants may often remain largely unseen.

1.4 Examination of the effects of man-made structures

Assessment of water quality variations caused by engineering developments such as barrages, jetties, bridges, breakwaters or ports, and resulting from the extensive use of marine waters for waste disposal.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 5667. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 5667 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5667-1:1980, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes*.

ISO 5667-2:1991, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques*.