

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
7027**

Second edition
1990-04-15

Water quality — Determination of turbidity

Qualité de l'eau — Détermination de la turbidité



Reference number
ISO 7027 : 1990 (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 7027 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7027 : 1984), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Introduction

Turbidity in liquids is caused by the presence of undissolved matter. In the case of undissolved, finely dispersed matter, the turbidity may be determined by measuring the attenuation of a radiant flux as it passes through the liquid or by measuring the intensity of diffused radiation. The diffusion of radiation is a property of liquids and can be used to measure turbidity. This International Standard describes both of these methods, together with methods which, although largely superseded since the development of optical turbidimeters, are still used for semiquantitative determinations, for example to obtain information in field work on surface and waste waters.