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Soil quality - Effects of contaminants on Enchytraeidae (Enchytraeus sp.) - Determination of effects on reproduction (ISO 16387:2014)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.  
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Obsahuje: EN ISO 16387:2014, ISO 16387:2014

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN ISO 16387**

January 2014

ICS 13.080.30

English Version

**Soil quality - Effects of contaminants on Enchytraeidae  
(Enchytraeus sp.) - Determination of effects on reproduction  
(ISO 16387:2014)**

Qualité du sol - Effets des contaminants sur les  
Enchytraeidae (Enchytraeus sp.) - Détermination des effets  
sur la survie et la reproduction (ISO 16387:2014)

Bodenbeschaffenheit - Wirkungen von Verunreinigungen  
auf Enchytraeidae (Enchytraeus sp.) - Bestimmung der  
Wirkungen auf die Reproduktion (ISO 16387:2014)

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

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## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 16387:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 190 “Soil quality” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 345 “Characterization of soils” 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2014.

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.

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### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 16387:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 16387:2014 without any modification.

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**Soil quality — Effects of contaminants  
on *Enchytraeidae* (*Enchytraeus*  
sp.) — Determination of effects on  
reproduction**

*Qualité du sol — Effets des contaminants sur les Enchytraeidae  
(Enchytraeus sp.) — Détermination des effets sur la survie et la  
reproduction*





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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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 4, *Biological methods*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16387:2004), which has been technically revised.



## Introduction

Ecotoxicological test systems are applied to obtain information about the effects of contaminants in soil and are proposed to complement conventional chemical analysis. ISO 15799 includes a list and short characterization of recommended and standardized test systems. Aquatic test systems with soil eluate are applied to obtain information about the fraction of contaminants potentially reaching the groundwater by the water path (retention function of soils), whereas terrestrial test systems are used to assess the habitat function of soils. For the latter, a standardized test system using Enchytraeidae (a chronic test with end-point reproduction) is proposed.

This International Standard describes a method that is based on the determination of acute and sublethal effects of contaminated soils to adult Enchytraeidae of the genus *Enchytraeus*. Optionally, the method can be used for testing substances added to standard soils (e.g. artificial soil) for their sublethal hazard potential to Enchytraeidae.

Soil-dwelling annelids of the genus *Enchytraeus* are ecologically relevant, i.e. they are abundant in many soils where earthworms are scarce, but can also reach high population densities in soils well inhabited by earthworms. Enchytraeidae can be used in laboratory tests as well as in semi-field and field studies. From a practical point of view, many *Enchytraeus* species are easy to handle and breed, and their generation time is significantly shorter than that of earthworms [the test duration for a reproduction test with Enchytraeidae is four weeks to six weeks, compared to eight weeks (12 weeks including synchronization) with earthworms]. In addition, a much smaller volume of soil is needed in the enchytraeid test compared to the amount needed in earthworm tests.

This International Standard has been drawn up taking into consideration test procedures recommended by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (see [\[22\]](#), [\[24\]](#)).



# Soil quality — Effects of contaminants on *Enchytraeidae* (*Enchytraeus* sp.) — Determination of effects on reproduction

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies one of the methods for evaluating the habitat function of soils and determining effects of soil contaminants and substances on the reproduction of *Enchytraeus* sp. by dermal and alimentary uptake in a chronic test. It is applicable to soils and soil materials of unknown quality, e.g. from contaminated sites, amended soils, soils after remediation, agricultural or other sites under concern and waste materials.

Effects of substances are assessed using a standard soil, preferably a defined artificial soil substrate. For contaminated soils, the effects are determined in the soil to be tested and in a control soil. According to the objective of the study, the control and dilution substrate (dilution series of contaminated soil) are either an uncontaminated soil comparable to the soil to be tested (reference soil) or a standard soil (e.g. artificial soil).

This International Standard provides information on how to use this method for testing substances under temperate conditions.

The method is not applicable to volatile substances, i.e. substances for which  $H$  (Henry's constant) or the air/water partition coefficient is greater than 1, or for which the vapour pressure exceeds 0,013 3 Pa at 25 °C.

NOTE No provision is made in the test method for monitoring the persistence of the substance under test.

## 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.

ISO 10381-6, *Soil quality — Sampling — Part 6: Guidance on the collection, handling and storage of soil under aerobic conditions for the assessment of microbiological processes, biomass and diversity in the laboratory*

ISO 10390, *Soil quality — Determination of pH*

ISO 10694, *Soil quality — Determination of organic and total carbon after dry combustion (elementary analysis)*

ISO 11260, *Soil quality — Determination of effective cation exchange capacity and base saturation level using barium chloride solution*

ISO 11277, *Soil quality — Determination of particle size distribution in mineral soil material — Method by sieving and sedimentation*

ISO 11465, *Soil quality — Determination of dry matter and water content on a mass basis — Gravimetric method*

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