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## Foreword

This document (EN 973:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 164 "Water supply", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2010.

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 document supersedes EN 973:2002.

Differences between this edition and EN 973:2002 are editorial to harmonise the text with other standards in this series.

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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

In respect of potential adverse effects on the quality of water intended for human consumption, caused by the product covered by this standard:

- a) this standard provides no information as to whether the product may be used without restriction in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA;
- b) it should be noted that, while awaiting the adoption of verifiable European criteria, existing national regulations concerning the use and/or the characteristics of this product remain in force.

NOTE Conformity with the standard does not confer or imply acceptance or approval of the product in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA. The use of the product covered by this European Standard is subject to regulation or control by National Authorities.

## 1 Scope

This European Standard is applicable to sodium chloride intended for use only in water treatment apparatus, for the regeneration of ion exchangers, intended for water for human consumption. It describes the characteristics and specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for sodium chloride. It gives information on its use in water treatment.

## 2 Normative references

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

EN ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods (ISO 3696:1987)*

ISO 2479, *Sodium chloride for industrial use – Determination of matter insoluble in water or in acid and preparation of principal solutions for other determinations*

ISO 2480, *Sodium chloride for industrial use – Determination of sulphate content – Barium sulphate gravimetric method*

ISO 2482, *Sodium chloride for industrial use – Determination of calcium and magnesium contents – EDTA complexometric methods*

ISO 2483, *Sodium chloride for industrial use – Determination of the loss of mass at 110 °C*

ISO 3165, *Sampling of chemical products for industrial use - Safety in sampling*

ISO 6206, *Chemical products for industrial use – Sampling – Vocabulary*

ISO 6227, *Chemical products for industrial use – General method for determination of chloride ions – Potentiometric method*

ISO 8213, *Chemical products for industrial use – Sampling techniques – Solid chemical products in the form of particles varying from powders to coarse lumps*

## 3 Description

### 3.1 Identification

#### 3.1.1 Chemical name

Sodium chloride.

#### 3.1.2 Synonym or common name

Salt.

#### 3.1.3 Relative molecular mass

58,45.

#### 3.1.4 Empirical formula

NaCl.