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# NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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Replacing GB/T 14848-1993

# Standard for groundwater quality

地下水质量标准

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#### **Foreword**

This Standard is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This Standard replaces GB/T 14848-1993 "Quality standard for ground water". As compared with GB/T 14848-1993, in addition to editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

- The water quality index is increased from 39 items of GB/T 14848-1993 to 93 items, an increase of 54 items;
- With reference to GB 5749-2006 "Standards for drinking water quality", groundwater quality indices are classified into regular and non-regular indices;
- The sensory traits and general chemical indices are increased from 17 items to 20 items, increasing the 3 indices of aluminum, sulfide, and sodium. USE oxygen consumption to replace permanganate index. REVISE the 4 indices of total hardness, iron, manganese, and ammonia nitrogen;
- The index of inorganic compounds in toxicological indices is increased from 16 items to 20 items, increasing the 4 indices of boron, antimony, silver, and thallium. REVISE the 11 indices of nitrite, iodide, mercury, arsenic, cadmium, lead, beryllium, barium, nickel, cobalt, and molybdenum;
- The index of organic compounds in toxicological indices is increased from 2 items to 49 items, adding trichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1,1trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, tribromomethane, vinyl chloride, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,2-dichloroethylene, chlorine benzene, o-dichlorobenzene, p-dichlorobenzene, trichlorobenzene (total), benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, styrene, 2,4-dinitrotoluene, 2,6-dinitrotoluene, naphthalene, anthracene, fluoranthene, benzo (b) fluoranthene, benzo (a) pyrene, polychlorinated biphenyl (total), yhexachlorocyclohexane (Lindan), hexachlorobenzene, heptachlor, atrazine, pentachlorophenol, 2,4,6-trichlorophenol, di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, carbofuran, aldicarb, dichlorvos, methyl parathion, malathion, dimethoate, chlorothalonil, chlorpyrifos glyphosate. **DDT** 2,4-D, and and hexachlorocyclohexane are replaced (total) by DDT and hexachlorocyclohexane (total), respectively, and revised;
- The total α radioactivity in the radioactive index is revised;
- REVISE the relevant provisions of the comprehensive assessment of groundwater quality.

# Standard for groundwater quality

# 1 Scope

This Standard specifies the classification, indices, and limits of groundwater quality, groundwater quality survey and monitoring, and groundwater quality assessment, etc.

This Standard applies to groundwater quality survey, monitoring, assessment, and management.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For the dated references, only the editions with the dates indicated are applicable to this document. For the undated references, the latest edition (including all the amendments) are applicable to this document.

GB 5749-2006 Standards for drinking water quality

GB/T 27025-2008 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

## 3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

#### 3.1 Groundwater quality

A general term for the physical, chemical, and biological properties of groundwater.

#### 3.2 Regular indices

Indices which reflect the basic conditions of groundwater quality, including sensory traits, general chemical indices, microbiological indices, common toxicological indices, and radioactive indices.

#### 3.3 Non-regular indices

Groundwater quality indices, an extension of regular indices, which are determined according to regional and time differences or special circumstances.

They reflect major quality issues in groundwater, including relatively rare inorganic and organic toxicological indices.

#### 3.4 Human health risk

The probability that various constituents in groundwater cause harm to human health.

# 4 Groundwater quality classification and indices

## 4.1 Groundwater quality classification

According to China's groundwater quality status and human health risk, with reference to drinking water, industrial, agricultural, and other water quality requirements, according to the content level of each constituent (except pH), it is classified into five classes.

Class I: Groundwater has a low chemical constituent content, suitable for various uses;

Class II: Groundwater has a lower chemical constituent content, suitable for various uses;

Class III: Groundwater has a medium chemical constituent content. Based on GB 5749-2006, it is mainly applicable to centralized drinking water sources and industrial and agricultural water;

Class IV: Groundwater has a higher chemical constituent content. Based on agricultural and industrial water quality requirements and a certain level of human health risk, it is applicable to agricultural and partial industrial waters; and after proper treatment, can be used as drinking water;

Class V: Groundwater has a high chemical constituent content. It should not be used as a drinking water source. Other water, according to the purpose of use, may be selected.

#### 4.2 Groundwater quality classification indices

The groundwater quality indices are classified into regular indices and non-regular indices. The classification and limits are shown in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively.

**5.5** Refer to Appendix B for the selection of groundwater quality testing methods. Before use, it shall, according to the requirements of 5.4 of GB/T 27025-2008, perform effective confirmation and verification.

# 6 Groundwater quality assessment

- **6.1** Groundwater quality assessment shall be based on groundwater quality testing data.
- **6.2** For the single-index assessment of groundwater quality, according to the limit value of the index value, the groundwater quality class is determined. When the index limits are the same, the superior shall prevail.

**Example:** The limits of Classes I and II of volatile phenols are both 0.001 mg/L. If the quality analysis result is 0.001 mg/L, it shall be classified as Class I, and not be classified as Class II.

**6.3** Comprehensive assessment of groundwater quality shall be determined according to the worst class of the single-index assessment results. The worst-class indices shall be pointed out.

**Example:** A groundwater sample has a chloride content of 400 mg/L and a tetrachloroethylene content of 350  $\mu$ g/L. These two indices belong to Class V. The remaining indices are lower than Class V. Then the comprehensive classification of the groundwater quality is Class V. Class V indices are chloride ion and tetrachloroethylene.

Table A.1 (continued)

			ble A.1 (continued)	1
S/N	Testing indices	Sampling container and volume	Preservation method	Preservation time
40	18 Ammonia nitrogen G or P, 1 L		Original sample	10 d
18			Or sulfuric acid, pH≤2, refrigerated at 4 °C	24 h
19	Sulfide	Brown G, 0.5 L	ADD 4 drops of zinc acetate solution (200 g/L) and sodium hydroxide solution (40 g/L) per 100 mL of water sample, protected from light	7 d
20	Sodium	G or P, 1 L	Original sample	10 d
21	Total coliform group	Sterilization bottle or sterilization bag	Original sample	4 h
22	Total number of colonies	Sterilization bottle or sterilization bag	Original sample	4 h
23	Nitrite	e G or P, 1 L	Original sample	10 d
			Or sulfuric acid, pH≤2, refrigerated at 4 °C	24 h
24	Nitrate	G or P, 1 L	Original sample Or sulfuric acid, pH≤2, refrigerated at 4 °C	10 d 24 h
25	Cyanide	G, 1 L	Sodium hydroxide, pH≥12, refrigerated at 4 °C	24 h
26	Fluoride			10 d
27	lodide	G or P, 1 L	Original sample	10 d
28	Mercury	G, 0.5 L	Nitric acid, pH≤2	30 d
29	Arsenic	G or P, 1 L	Original sample	10 d
30	Selenium	G, 0.5 L	Nitric acid, pH≤2	30 d
31	Cadmium	Cadmium G, 0.5 L Nitric acid, pH≤2		30 d
32	Chromium (hexavalent)	G or P, 1 L	Original sample	10 d
33	Lead	G, 0.5 L	Nitric acid, pH≤2	30 d
34	Total α radioactivity	P, 5 L	Original sample or hydrochloric acid, pH≤2	30 d
35	Total β radioactivity	P, 5 L	Original sample or hydrochloric acid, pH≤2	30 d
36	Beryllium	G, 0.5 L	Nitric acid, pH≤2	30 d
37	Boron	G or P, 1 L	Original sample	10 d
38	Antimony	G, 0.5 L	Nitric acid, pH≤2	30 d

# Table A.1 (continued)

C/N Tasting indiana		Sampling container	Preservation	Dua a a mustis matina a	
S/N	Testing indices	and volume	method	Preservation time	
61	O-dichlorobenzene	2×40 mL VOA brown	ADD acid, pH<2,	14 d	
01	O-dicfiloroperizerie	G	refrigerated at 4 °C		
62	P-dichlorobenzene	2×40 mL VOA brown	ADD acid, pH<2,	14 d	
02	r-dicilioroperizerie	G	refrigerated at 4 °C	14 u	
63	Trichlorobenzene (total)	2×40 mL VOA brown	ADD acid, pH<2,	14 d	
03	The horobenzene (total)	G	refrigerated at 4 °C	14 0	
64	Ethylbenzene	2×40 mL VOA brown	ADD acid, pH<2,	14 d	
04	Lutylochizono	G	refrigerated at 4 °C	17 0	
65	Xylene (total)	2×40 mL VOA brown	ADD acid, pH<2,	14 d	
	Aylono (total)	G	refrigerated at 4 °C	17 0	
66	Styrene	2×40 mL VOA brown	ADD acid, pH<2,	14 d	
	Ctyrone	G	refrigerated at 4 °C	113	
67	2,4-dinitrotoluene	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
0,	Z,4 difficultion	2. TOOO THE BIOWIT O	4 °C	7 d (CARdonolly, 40 d	
68	2,6-dinitrotoluene	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
	2,0 dimirotoldene	2. TOOO THE BIOWIT O	4 °C	7 d (CARdonolly, 40 d	
69	Naphthalene	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
	Парпинаюно	2 1000 IIIE BIOWII C	4 °C	r a (oxtraotion), ro a	
70	Anthracene	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
	,		4 °C	(5/11/2015/1/), 10 2	
71	Fluoranthene	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
			4 °C	, a (extraorie), 10 a	
72	Benzo (b) fluoranthene	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
	<b>\(\frac{1}{2}\)</b>		4 °C	,,, -	
73	Benzo (a) pyrene	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
			4 °C	,,, -	
74	Polychlorinated biphenyl	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
	(total)		4 °C	(	
75	Di (2-ethylhexyl)	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
	phthalate		4 °C	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
76	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
	, ,		4 °C	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
77	Pentachlorophenol	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
	·	·	4 °C	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
78	Hexachlorocyclohexane	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
	(total)		4 °C	, ,, ,,	
79	γ-hexachlorocyclohexane	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at 4 °C	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
	(Lindan)	(Lindan)		, ,, ,,	
80	DDT (total)	2×1000 mL brown G	Refrigerated at	7 d (extraction), 40 d	
	, ,		4 °C	,,, -	

# Appendix B

(Informative)

# Recommended analysis methods for groundwater quality testing indices

Recommended analysis methods for groundwater quality testing indices are shown in Table B.1.

Table B.1 -- Recommended analysis methods for groundwater quality testing indices

S/N	Testing indices	Recommended analysis methods	
1	Color	Platinum-cobalt standard colorimetry	
2	Odor and taste	SMELL and TASTE	
3	Turbidity	Scattering method, turbidimetry	
4	Substance visible to the naked eye	Direct observational method	
5	рН	Glass electrode method (Testing is required both on-site and in laboratory)	
6	Total hardness	EDTA volumetry, inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry, inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry	
7	Total dissolved solids	Dry gravimetric method at 105 °C, dry gravimetric method at 180 °C	
8	Sulfate	Barium sulfate gravimetric method, ion chromatography, EDTA volumetry, barium sulfate turbidimetry	
9	Chloride	Ion chromatography, silver nitrate volumetry	
10	Iron	Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry, atomic absorption spectrometry, spectrophotometry	
11	Manganese	Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry, inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry, atomic absorption spectrometry	
12	Copper	Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry, atomic absorption spectrometry	
13	Zinc	Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry, atomic absorption spectrometry	
14	Aluminum	Inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry, inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry	
15	Volatile phenols	Spectrophotometry, bromination volumetry	
16	Anionic surfactant	Spectrophotometry	
17	Oxygen consumption (COD <sub>Mn</sub> method)	Acidic permanganate method, alkaline permanganate method	

Table B.1 (continued)

S/N	Testing indices	Recommended analysis methods		
45	Trichloromethane	,		
46	Carbon tetrachloride			
47	Benzene			
48	Toluene			
49	Dichloromethane			
50	1,2-dichloroethane			
51	1,1,1-trichloroethane			
52	1,1,2-trichloroethane			
53	1,2-dichloropropane			
54	Tribromomethane			
55	Vinyl chloride	Purge-trap/gas chromatography-mass spectrometry		
56	1,1-dichloroethylene	Headspace/gas chromatography-mass spectrometry		
57	1,2-dichloroethylene			
58	Trichloroethylene			
59	Tetrachloroethylene			
60	Chlorobenzene			
61	O-dichlorobenzene			
62	P-dichlorobenzene			
63	Trichlorobenzene (total)			
64	Ethylbenzene			
65	Xylene (total)			
66	Styrene			
67	2,4-dinitrotoluene	Gas chromatography-electron capture detector method		
68	2,6-dinitrotoluene	Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry		
69	Naphthalene			
70	Anthracene	Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry		
71	Fluoranthene	High performance liquid chromatography-fluorescence		
72	Benzo (b) fluoranthene	detector-ultraviolet detector method		
73	Benzo (a) pyrene			
74	Polychlorinated biphenyl	Gas chromatography-electron capture detector method		
'-	(total)	Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry		
75	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Gas chromatography-electron capture detector method		
76	2,4,6-trichlorophenol	Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry		
77	Pentachlorophenol	High performance liquid chromatography-ultraviolet detector method		
78	Hexachlorocyclohexane			
10	(total)	Gas chromatography-electron capture detector method		
79	Hexachlorocyclohexane	Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry		
19	(total)			

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