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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 32724-2016

Format for recording soil and site information

记录土壤和现场信息的格式

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard uses the translation method equivalent to ISO 15903:2002 "Soil quality records soil and site information format" (English version).

The documents of our country that have a consistent correspondence with the international documents referenced in this standard are as follows.

---GB/T 18834-2002 Soil quality vocabulary (ISO 11074-1:1996, NEQ).

For ease of use, this standard makes the following editorial changes.

--- Change the standard name to "Formatting Soil and Site Information".

This standard was proposed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Soil Quality Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC404).

This standard was drafted. Nanjing Institute of Soil Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Jiangsu Institute of Standardization.

1 Scope

The purpose of this standard is to have a uniform representation of the results of sampling, on-site recording, soil sampling, on-site analysis and laboratory analysis.

formula. This standard provides guidance for accurately expressing the quantities and units used in the analysis results, analytical methods, and their accuracy. This standard is also true for the wild and the real the uniqueness of the sample information under laboratory conditions provides guidance to ensure traceability of the experimental results.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article.

Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

ISO 11074-1 Soil quality vocabulary Part 1. Terms and definitions for soil protection and soil pollution (Soil quality-Vocabulary-Part 1:

Termsanddefinitionsrelatingtotheprotectionandpollutionofthesoil) ISO 11074-2 Soil quality vocabulary Part 2. Terms and definitions for sample collection (Soilquality-Vocabula-ry-Part 2: Termsanddefinitionsrelatingtosampling)

3 Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions defined by ISO 11074-1 and ISO 11074-2 apply to this document.

4 Introduction

A large amount of data is generated due to field investigations, sampling, physical, chemical and biological analysis of the samples, and these data will be used for to assess the risk of a particular target or specific soil use, it is therefore necessary to systematically record this data. This method will form soil quality Investigate the basis of the coding information system. These data are ideal for storage in geographic information systems (GIS).

5.1 General

Due to the large amount of parameters of the recordable site characteristics observations, soil sample on-site analysis and laboratory analysis data, A parameter list should be listed

based on the assumptions made on the sampling points, soil samples, and the problems that need to be resolved through analysis.

Due to the different data of the investigation and the detailed investigation, the contents of the document will be different, but the details are not the same except for the detailed level of the records.

The structure is similar.

In addition to providing real information, an explanatory report may be provided. In most cases, especially when conducting risk assessments, More than one explanatory report is required. In some cases, the report also explains the reasons for the parameter selection.

In general, the coded information system for soil quality surveys requires the information provided in 5.2~5.11.

5.2 Purpose of investigation

Reasons for investigation, including information on expected use at the site, whether the survey is an investigation or a detailed investigation, should be provided. Which should include There is sufficient discussion and detailed description of the hypothesis. If the investigation involves a potential contaminated site, the information may include other content, such as Conclusions regarding the presence or absence (and type and nature of) contaminants.

5.3 General information

The following general information should be provided.

- a) field identification code or site name;
- b) Location.
 - Country Code (ISO);
 - Administrative divisions;
- c) Geographical reference system.
 - Positioning (map) and describing the coordinates and related information of the venue;
 - Altitude;
- d) the date and time of sampling or on-site observation;
- e) Name and other details.
 - Sampling or on-site observers and responsible persons;
 - the responsible agency for sampling or observation;

--- The owner of the site.

5.4 Site details

Where appropriate, the soil and site should be described in accordance with ISO 11259. The following on-site details should be provided.

- a) surface relief characteristics;
- b) slope and its appearance;
- c) signs of erosion and soil movement;
- d) climate;
- e) information recording and weather conditions at the time of sampling;
- f) details of land use, including past and current usage;
- g) current use plans, such as the presence of concrete or asphalt roads and demolition of building remains, vegetation, waste, civil oil pipes Roads, underground tanks and service facilities;
- h) geology;
- i) hydrology, especially groundwater systems and their fluctuations, soil moisture conditions, seawater intrusion, etc.;
- j) soil description;
- k) other characteristics and events that may affect data analysis;
- l) A description of the source of information obtained from the consultation (including references to background/raw material details).

5.5 On-site quantitative observations, including additional and non-destructive investigations Information on formation records, section drawing and monitoring of underground gas production should be summarized, and complete information should be attached to the appendix when appropriate. should Describe the details of non-destructive sampling processes such as ground penetrating radar, geomagnetic surveys, conductance resistivity surveys, seismic refraction surveys, and infrared photography and the result.

5.6 List of parameters for on-site recording and on-site analysis

These parameters can include measurements of site altitude, resistance, permeability, soil temperature measurements, and soil gas extraction.

Sample and analyze data.